

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation of One Hundred and Fifty thousand copies, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is, as those who have tried it know, no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and mechanics of the country, and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise, or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the great States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage. Advertisements on the fifth page are \$1 25, and on the eighth page \$1 a line. For this week's issue they must be handed in to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

At Fort Monroe on the 11th, Lieut. Sanborn, who was drilling a colored military company, and while in front of Andrew Foster's dry goods store on Main street, Norfolk, was shot, one ball passing in at the mouth and out behind the ear, and another ball passing through his body, entering the left shoulder and passing out at the right. Lieut. Sanborn died in about fifteen minutes afterward. Dr. Wright of Norfolk is charged with the murder.

The brig Young Republic has arrived at Portland from Cardenas, bringing the crew of the bark Samuel of Danzig, Prussia, abandoned on Little Bahama Bank, bound from Sagus for Falmouth with a cargo of sugar. The Danzig was wrecked on the 19th ultimo, and her crew were picked up at sea on the 28th, in lat. 28 30, long. 79 55. Also spoke in same latitude, whaling schooner Estrella, of Provincetown.

Among our captives at Vicksburg were about 60,000 stands of small-arms; 60 siege and sea-coast guns, more than 200 pieces of cannon in all; \$5,000,000 worth of army clothing (Confederate prices); and large quantities of sugar, molasses, salt and bacon.

The prize-schooner Emma, captured in Mosquito Inlet, Florida, by the U. S. schooner Para, loaded with liquors, salt and muskets, has arrived at Philadelphia. The crew ran her ashore and escaped. The Emma afterward was got off.

Charleston was attacked on the 10th inst. We have been up to the afternoon of the 13th. Our forces have captured all of Morris Island except Fort Wagner, and expected soon to get that. Five Monitors participate in the work.

One-third of the quota of Portland Me., was drafted on Monday afternoon very quietly. The conscripts are good humoredly receiving the congratulations of their friends.

Fort Powhatan on the James River was occupied by our forces on Monday. The enemy had gone, taking off all their arms and stores.

In the Third District of Pennsylvania the draft has been suspended for the present in consequence of alleged injustice in enrolling.

There is a panic in gold in Baltimore. Everybody is selling it. Sales have been made as low as 30 per cent premium.

The rumor that the Rebel gunboats are at Jamestown Island in James River, is unfounded.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Persia, from Liverpool July 4, and Queenstown July 5, we have two days' later news from Europe. The pressure of home news upon our columns preventing us this morning from publishing the whole of the usual summary, we can only state briefly the chief contents.

The Times's Paris correspondent repeats the statement that the Rebels, with the sanction of the Emperor of France, have applied to Spain for recognition, offering to guarantee to her, in case of recognition, the possession of Cuba. It is thought in Madrid that, in any case, the Emperor of France will not much longer postpone recognizing the Confederacy.

Mr. Lindsay, in a letter to The Times, confirms the statements of Mr. Roebuck, respecting their interview with the Emperor of France. On the other hand, Mr. Layard, in the name of the Government, gave again an emphatic denial to the truth of Mr. Roebuck's statements. The Times prefers the concurrent and positive statements of the members of the Cabinet to those of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay, and thinks that the latter must have misunderstood the Emperor.

The Times has an inflammatory letter recounting the particulars of the firing upon the blockade runner "Margaret and Jessie," by the Union cruiser Rhode Island, and branding it as one of the most unjustifiable outrages to neutral rights.

At a trial of steam fire-engines at the Crystal Palace, the result on the first two days was unfavorable to the American engines, but it was thought that in the later trials, in which the Manhattan would appear, a different result might be arrived at.

The Paris Pays declares itself authorized to consider the acceptance of the propositions of the three Powers by Russia as certain. It says that the project of a conference, and the six points will serve as the basis of the arrangement. A Berlin paper likewise states that the Prussian Government has been informed by Russia, that she will assent to the essential points of the proposals of the three Powers, and that especially the wishes of Austria will be conceded.

The insurrection in Poland continues, and the insurgents are said to have been successful in several engagements in Lithuania.

A difficulty has arisen between the Prince of Serbia and the Government of Turkey, the latter having refused to comply with a demand of Serbia that the forts upon the Drina be evacuated by the Turkish troops, and that the Turkish inhabitants be removed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ship Maggie V. Hugg, at Baltimore from Havre, in 46 days passage, reports: On the night of July 1, in lat. 41°, lon. 63° 50', was boarded by a boat from the U. S. bark Ethan Allen, she being then in chase of a bark which she deemed of a suspicious character; at about 2 o'clock in the morning, saw the flash of some half a dozen guns in the direction of the chase. The Maggie V. Hugg also reports, July 6, in lat. 38° 50' north, long. 71° west, was chased by a bark with her decks full of men, but finding we had outalled her considerably, she after dark hauled off, and started in the direction of a vessel to leeward that had squared away before the wind some time previously.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, and no second Board was held. The effect of the riot was everywhere depressing upon business, and was a disposition to avoid any new specu-

lations of importance until peace and quietness should once more prevail in the city. The brokers offices were closed at an early hour, in many instances for the purpose of completing arrangements for the internal defense of the city. The business at the First Board was extremely light, and for several months we have not observed so complete an absence of animation. The entire business of the morning did not exceed 60,000 shares. There was no excessive anxiety to sell, and no pressure of cash stock on the market, but simply an indisposition to operate. There was a general decline of 21 per cent on nearly the whole list. Freight rates were very dull, but rates notwithstanding are well sustained. To Antwerp, 500 bbls Flour 8s. The Money Market continues very easy at previous rates, but was exceedingly dull on account of the quiet general suspension of business caused by the riots. Six per cent is the current rate, with a few exceptional transactions at higher or lower rates, according to the standing of the borrowers or the character of the securities offered. Gold is slightly lower. The sales at the Board were at 131 3/4 3/4, but the market subsequently declined to 130, though at the close the price was about 131. Early in the day sterling exchange was dull at 144 1/4, but was moderately active subsequently, and closed firm at 145. Exchange is higher than gold.

Proclamation of Governor Seymour.

To the People of the City of New York.

A riotous demonstration in your city, originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many of those who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and of wrong, except under an apprehension of injustice; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed, is an appeal to the Courts.

The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the Courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants.

Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New-York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.

I do therefore call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings, to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the city. I also call upon all well-disposed persons not enrolled for the preservation of order, to pursue their ordinary avocations.

Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the city, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services; and they may rely upon a rigid enforcement of the laws of this State against all who violate them.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor.

New York, July 14, 1863.

NOTICE.

NOTICE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENFORCEING A CITIZEN'S OBLIGATION. All citizens are requested to assemble immediately at the following places, when they will be enrolled under the direction of the persons hereinafter named, viz: CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Gen. Ward B. Burnett. SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—Gen. Abram Dreyer, Maj. S. R. Flanagan, Col. John W. Avery. CENTRAL MARKET DRILL ROOMS—Col. John D. McGregor, Charles G. Carroll, Capt. John D. Ottwell. ROOM N. E. CORNER THIRTY-SECOND STREET AND BROADWAY—Col. J. Mansfield Davis, Capt. R. Suedberg, 14th Regt. U. S. A. CITY HALL—Col. Robert H. Shannon, Capt. T. Rynders, Capt. T. S. Murphy. No. 220 THIRD STREET—Capt. H. Sower, F. Rapp. By order of HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor. JOSEPH T. MILLER, Inspector-General.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 14, 1863.

It is highly important to the peace of the city and the suppression of the existing riot, that the rioters shall not be allowed to furnish themselves with arms and ammunition, and I do hereby accordingly enjoin upon all persons who keep arms and ammunition for sale, that they will at once cease selling to private persons, and close their places of business.

GEORGE ODYKE, Mayor.

At the last moment before going to press we receive the gratifying intelligence from the Headquarters of the Police Department that the Police have control the City.

The gunboat Union, from the Blockading Squadron on Monday, brings the cheering news that another attack on the defenses of Charleston has begun, and that Gen. Gillmore, by three days' fighting, has driven the Rebels from all of Morris Island, excepting one fort, which he was vigorously besieging when the Union left. The immense importance of this movement and the value of the success are due to the position of Morris Island with reference to Fort Sumter, which will be threatened and destroyed by the batteries of Gen. Gillmore from the ground which he thus occupies. His splendid success at Fort Pulaski is evidence enough of what this officer will accomplish when once he has established himself within range of Fort Sumter.

One of THE TRIBUNE Editorial Corps called on Admiral PAULING, at the Navy-Yard yesterday morning, to solicit a number of shells, to be used as hand-grenades, for the defence of our office in the contemplated attack upon it. The Admiral cheerfully furnished them, when the gentleman remarked that he hoped to return them all unused. "No, sir," the Admiral very energetically replied, "I hope you will not! You must not return one of them! Their

place is among the rioters. Plant every one of them in Printing-House-Square to-night. We must have free thought and free speech, at any cost!"

We received the following from the Agent of the Associated Press:—"We understand that the retreat of Lee's army is now a rout and that its spirit is utterly broken. This places at the disposition of the Federal Government ample force to overawe the rioters in this and other cities. No doubt need be entertained that the power of the Government will soon be shown in the matter."

A statement of the work now accomplishing by the Sanitary Commission and of the necessities constantly existing for regular, systematic contributions, will be found in our advertising columns. No appeal of ours can add force to the record of facts therein set forth, nor can any be needed to insure a generous response by the country.

Elsewhere in this morning's issue will be found reprints of editorial articles from The World, The News, and The Journal of Commerce, which exhibit the responsibility of those papers for the terrible outrages of the mob. Nothing can be clearer than the deliberate purpose therein evinced to rouse the passions of an ignorant multitude into just such a vindictive and savage insurrection as this city has been compelled to witness.

Citizens who desire to aid in crushing the mob may do it effectively by joining the Thirty-seventh Regiment, National Guards, under Lieut. Colonel Ashley, which is recruiting for this purpose at No. 536 Broadway.

Returned volunteers are summoned to enrol themselves in the Fifth New York Volunteers, reporting at headquarters, No. 744 Broadway. Old officers will serve the cause of public safety by using their efforts to encourage enlistments.

The New-York Herald of yesterday had not one editorial word concerning the mob which its counsels had originated and inflamed. Nothing which it could have said was so significant as this silence. The rioters knew that they had the sympathies of The Herald; no declaration could have added strength to that conviction, though if any evidence were needed, it may be found in the language of its reports, some extracts from which we print elsewhere. But they learned from its silence that their organ believed the public mind so debauched that it was not necessary even to seem to rebuke the outrages in which it exulted.

The Police were most admirable yesterday. They put their hearts thoroughly into the work, and were invincible. In not a single instance did they fail to master the mob, though always outnumbered, and often obliged to fight hard for victory. Indeed, so energetically and inexorably have the police performed their duty, that the rioters are dismayed, and that swift audacity, which is the only strength of a mob, and which was repeatedly shown by the ringleaders on Monday, gives place to a timid, irresolute, and feeble spirit.

The credit of this change is due solely to the police. The Commissioners are the only civil functionaries who seem to possess either courage or capacity; and Mr. Acton and Mr. Bergen have shown a high order of both. Let them, and Mr. Carpenter, the Acting Superintendent, and the other officers and men of the force, have the honor which they have fairly earned.

VICTORY IN THE WEST.

Our Western sky is again ablaze with victory. The bulk of Grant's army under Sherman started directly after the surrender of Vicksburg in quest of Johnston's army, which it has fought and beaten near Jackson, taking 2,000 prisoners. Gen. P. P. Blair is reported in possession of Jackson.

Gen. Banks, it is reported, captured Port Hudson on the 5th instant, taking 15,000 prisoners.

Gen. Rosecrans, pursuing Bragg into the heart of the South, has been unable to force him to a battle; but he has taken 4,000 prisoners. If we understand the reports aright, East Tennessee should now be open to his victorious arms.

It was none other than Jeff. Davis who last Winter declared in a set speech at Jackson that the Confederacy must stand or fall with the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, involving the control of the Mississippi. We take him at his word.

P. S.—An official dispatch from Mobile to the Rebel Adjutant-General at Richmond, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at seven o'clock on the 9th instant. So passes another stronghold of Rebellion into the possession of the National Armies, and the cause of the Republic advances to Victory.

LEE'S ESCAPE.

We regret to say that the dispatch from our special correspondent, which we printed yesterday afternoon, announcing the escape of the Rebel army across the Potomac, is confirmed by the official bulletin of Gen. Meade. The only loss attending the movement was of a brigade of infantry, fifteen hundred strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle flags, and a number of small arms. Everything else Gen. Lee has succeeded in placing beyond the Potomac, and he thus not merely carries off the spoils of his Pennsylvania invasion, but the laurels of the campaign, subsequent to his defeat at Gettysburg, belong also to him.

We do not suppose that Gen. Meade has not pressed the pursuit with all the energy and determination which the condition of his army admitted. It may well be that the terrible conflicts at Gettysburg seriously shattered his forces, and that he delayed his final attack in the hope to strengthen himself sufficiently to

make it irresistible. Until further advised, we forbear criticism on his recent movements.

But whatever shall prove to be the fact about Gen. Meade, Gen. Halleck cannot escape his share—and it is a large one—of accountability for this misfortune. To only him is to be attributed the imbecile strategy which kept the forces of Gen. Dix promanaging on the Peninsula, while a decisive struggle was pending in the Gettysburg battles, Dix was useless where he was placed. If Lee had been annihilated, Richmond was a ripe apple waiting to drop into our hands. If anything less than annihilated, the reinforcements which were thus withheld would have enabled Gen. Meade to renew his attack, and to have forced Lee to fight again before he could have crossed the Potomac. Of the issue of such a battle between the exhausted forces of the rebels, and the fresh strength which would have added both numbers and courage to Gen. Meade's army, there could not be a doubt. Yet this sure and splendid success is thrown away in order to prove once more the total unfitness of the General-in-Chief for the place in which he is retained, against the unanimous opinion of the country.

It is still possible, and we have reason to believe that Gen. Meade will follow his retreating adversary with unrelenting footsteps. We trust that a force has been already sent, or, at least, will be speedily, into the Shenandoah Valley, to hold some of its passes, and to retard if it could not wholly obstruct the movements of Gen. Lee. Be that as it may, the nation will be satisfied with nothing less than the most immediate and vigorous pursuit, and will still look for an early and complete success.

THE RIOTS.

Whatever others may have done, we have not been accustomed to underrate the strength of the Slaveholders' Rebellion in the Free States, and especially in this City. We were long ago convinced that every thief, every blackleg, with nearly every one else who makes a shameful living at the cost of public morals or the well-being of individuals, is an instinctive and vehement partisan of that Rebellion. Every one who lives luxuriously yet earns nothing and does no good, is the natural ally of those who steal their livelihood by conspiring to make others work for them without pay. Hence we have long regarded with more serious apprehension the plottings and maneuvers of Northern Copperheads, than those of the open traitors with whom they intensely sympathize. We could always measure and calculate the force of the former; not so that of the latter. And in the dark hours now happily past, we felt that if the Union was destined, in the mysterious providence of God, to go down, it would owe its destruction far more to the covert stabs of its Northern betrayers than to the manlier assaults of its Southern enemies.

The storm, long gathering, has finally burst; and its fury falls short of our expectations. The mob that has for two days ravaged, and burned, and slaughtered, almost at will, has been strong only in the weakness of the Military and the complaisance of the Civil authorities. A single battalion or light battery, earnestly commanded, might have quelled it at the outset, captured its leaders, and stopped its career. Impunity in the beginning, stimulated by the hail-fellow speeches of magistrates who have no right to be cheek by jowl with incendiaries, miscreants, robbers and assassins, has given it all its disgraceful prestige and license. Had the Civil power alone confronted it with stern denunciation, with scornful abhorrence, no military demonstration would have been needed. But, with sympathizing harangues from Aldermen, echoed by Judges, and a Governor to address it as "Friends" and enforce its demands on the President, it would have been the weakest and meekest of mobs if it had not presumed upon such familiarity and gone ahead.

It is absurd and futile to attribute this outbreak of ruffianism to anything else than sympathy with the Rebels. If, as some pretend, it results from dissatisfaction with the \$300 exemption, why are negroes indiscriminately assailed and beaten almost or quite to death? Did they prescribe this exemption? On the contrary, are they not almost uniformly poor men, themselves exposed to the draft, and unable to pay the \$300. What single thing have they done to expose them to this infernal, cowardly ruffianism? What can be alleged against them, unless it be that they are generally hostile to the Slaveholders' Rebellion? And how are the drafting officers responsible for the \$300 clause?

We may just as well look the facts in the face. These riots are "a fire in the rear" on our country's defenders in the field. They are in purpose and essence a diversion in favor of Jeff. Davis and Lee. Listen to the yells of the mob, and the harangues of its favorite orators, and you will find them surcharged with "nigger," "Abolition," "Black Republican," denunciations of prominent Republicans, THE TRIBUNE, &c., &c.—all very wide of the draft and the exemption. Had the Abolitionists, instead of the Slaveholders, revolted, and undertaken to upset the Government and dissolve the Union, nine-tenths of these rioters would have eagerly volunteered to put them down. It is the fear, stimulated by the recent and glorious triumphs of the Union arms, that

Slavery and the Rebellion must suffer, which is at the bottom of all this arson, devastation, robbery and murder. And this fact should arouse every devotee of Liberty and Law to oppose to the rioters the sternest resistance.

A GENERAL WANTED.

We do not know how far the Government has been made acquainted with the State of affairs in this city, or whether they know anything about it further than is to be learned from the public press. But if they depend upon that source of information, we beg to assure them of one fact of vital moment, that is, that this district is in lamentable want of a military commander. We yield to none in respect for the past services of General Wool, but these are not times to sacrifice present interests to a respect for a reputation earned in years that are past. General Wool is now a very old man, and has neither the physical ability nor the mental resources to meet the fearful emergency into which we have been precipitated by the machinations of the treacherous "Copperheads" and their organs. He clearly does not comprehend either the magnitude or the character of the crisis, and failing to do this, he as necessarily fails to delegate the proper authority and responsibility to younger and more active men, who, if left to themselves even, might prove quite equal to the demands of the moment. That moment demands wisdom, energy, promptness, and above all the courage of a true soldier, who, recognizing that a real battle is before him with a desperate and savage, though undisciplined force, hesitates not an instant to use the means at his command to defeat and exterminate it. Two days' experience have proved that Gen. Wool, distinguished as he is for what he has heretofore done, no longer possesses these qualities; and in kindness to him, he should be superseded by a younger man. It is trifling, not merely with the interests of this great city, but with the welfare of the whole country, to hesitate at such a moment as this upon any point of etiquette or any considerations of fancied security. The speech of Gov. Seymour from the City Hall steps yesterday, in which he called these savage rioters his "friends"—as indeed they are—and promised to use his influence to induce the Government to resort to the fatal step of stopping the draft, should arouse the Government to the fact that this city is in a state of revolution. Unless speedily rescued the town will be given up to conflagration and pillage before the week is out, and it must be saved by the military arm. Give us soldiers, and give them a commander! The best Major-General in the army, not now in the field—except George B. McClellan—should be stationed at this post. Give him unlimited authority that New-York may be saved ere it is too late!

LEE'S INVASION.

Gen. Lee's bulletin of the Gettysburg battles, ostensibly addressed to his army, is the very first issued by him wherein he confesses a defeat; and this he does as blindly and grudgingly as possible. Antietam he affected to consider as a drawn battle if not a victory, because he recrossed the Potomac directly thereafter without molestation or effective pursuit; but a retreat commenced immediately after the conclusion of the Gettysburg struggle and continued for forty or fifty miles without a halt, admits of no such construction. In fact his fondly deemed invincibility were soundly beaten in that struggle by an enemy whom they affected to hold in contempt, whom they claimed to have frequently and easily beaten when far superior in numbers, and who on this occasion had no such superiority, while their commander was of a week's appointment and had never before fought a battle, save as a subordinate. Europe is by this time agast at the tidings that Lee's invasion, which was to have given the finishing blow to the Union, has been squelched by a General it never before heard of, and that the remnant of his army is fleeing to take shelter behind the Potomac.

Lee brought, we believe, about 90,000 men across the Potomac, forming the largest and most formidable army the Rebels have ever embodied. Of that army he takes back from 50,000 to 60,000; but its effective force is diminished in a ratio far exceeding that of its numbers. It has been badly beaten; it has endured a week of flight, privation, exposure, fatigue and suffering; it has seen the Northern elephant and felt his tusks; and its curiosity is fully satisfied. Whatever else may be in store for us, including cavalry raids like Stuart's and Morgan's, we have doubtless seen the last serious invasion of the North by the Rebels.

It was to be expected that The World would do its worst to encourage the mob whose hellish work has gone on in the interest and at the instigation of that Rebel sheet, and its Rebel owners, supporters, and sympathizers. But even some of its own readers must stand agast at the audacity which can venture to insult the noble armies that on a hundred fields have poured out their blood for the Republic, by declaring that they, and the men who compose this wickedest and most cowardly of mobs, are alike. What must be the excess of maddened hate and furious treason which finds vent in such a paragraph as this!

The men who have gone from among us to the war, who to-day stand the Capital, and held Lee and his men at bay among the Maryland hills, are just such men as those who have struck terror through our peaceful streets of late seasons, swayed by like motives, in behalf of the same patriotic Arm.

It can hardly add to the public scorn and detestation of so infamous a sentiment, to say that The World also imputes the origin of the mob to President Lincoln, asserts that the Government and the mob are actuated by the same motives and proceed by similar methods, and reserves its only genuine and hearty condemnation for the "insensate men at Washington," calling upon them "now at length to listen to its voice," and undignifiedly threatening the continuance of it lawless wrath, as expressed in the acts of the mob, if its voice is not obeyed. Such is the license which we suffer for the

sake of preserving what is called the freedom of the press. While it is permitted, no man can wonder that this city becomes the theater of Rebellion; and no man who reads the editorial which we reprint in another column, can fail to see how openly The World assumed the leadership of the rioters as well as secretly fostered their plans.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

Fall of Port Hudson.

The Stronghold Unconditionally Surrendered.

The Fall of Vicksburg Admitted at Last.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1863. The Richmond papers of to-day acknowledge the fall of Vicksburg. The following extracts are taken from to-day's Enquirer: SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON. Mobile, Monday, July 13, 1863. To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General. The New-Orleans Era of the 10th announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th inst. GEORGE G. GARNER, Chief of Staff.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The Attack Begun on the 10th inst.

All Morris Island Captured but One Fort.

THE SIEGE OF THAT GOING ON PROMISINGLY.

The Enemy's Loss Between 700 and 800.

FIVE OF THE MONITORS WERE ENGAGED.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 14, 1863. The gunboat Union, Capt. Conroy, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New-York, reports all of Morris Island captured except Fort Wagner. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is between 700 and 800. The attack commenced last Friday morning. The Union left on Monday afternoon, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, with every prospect of a speedy capture. Five Monitors were engaged. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1863. The Richmond Enquirer of to-day has the following: CHARLESTON, July 13, 1863. To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General. There is nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is engaged in establishing batteries for long range guns on the middle of Morris Island, being aided by five Monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on batteries Wagner and Wood, on the north end of Morris Island. G. T. BEAUREGARD. The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th gives the following official dispatch from Gen. B. Seward: CHARLESTON, July 10, 1863. To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General. At dusk on the 10th the enemy gained possession of the southern portion of Morris Island. Four Monitors engaged battery Wagner and the battery at Cummings Point all day without damage or casualties, but the loss in opposing the landing was severe. Three hundred were killed and wounded, including fifteen officers. The enemy's loss is exceedingly heavy. G. T. BEAUREGARD. CHARLESTON, July 10—11:30 p. m. To Gen. COOPER: The enemy has a threatening force on the lower front of James Island along the Stono, and an attempt was made to destroy the Savannah railroad bridge but was foiled, with the loss of one steamboat. G. BEAUREGARD. THE FIGHT AT JACKSON, MISS. The Enquirer also has the following: JACKSON, Miss., July 10.—The artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are still blazing away. Our loss will not exceed 50.

The Draft in the Northern part of the State.

The draft for the XVth Congressional District, including Clinton, Essex, and Warren Counties, was made at Plattsburgh, on the 7th instant, by George Clendon, Jr., Provost-Marshal. The conscripts were all served with their "tickets of leave" on Saturday and Monday, and, with hardly an exception, responded cheerfully to the call thus made upon their patriotism, being quite as good humored and jocular about the prizes they had drawn as their more fortunate neighbors, who indulged in general witticisms at their expense. In some towns the billets doux of the Provost-Marshal fell "as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa." But there was a general acquiescence in the necessity for the draft, and no complaint was made that it had not been conducted fairly. In the Village of Schroeon, Essex County, out of 93 names enrolled by the enrolling officer, 33 were conscripted. In Minerva, Crown Point, Fort Henry, and other large towns, the draft fell with similar benevolence, taking, for example, 22 men from one ore bed in the Adirondack. In Glens Falls, 235 men were drafted, including the cashier of the Glens Falls Bank, and the editor of the "Copperhead" seven-by-nine journal of that place. In Chester, Warren County, the draft happened to strike several leading Copperheads. The conscripts were all furnished with transportation to Plattsburgh, the place of rendezvous, where they will all be assembled before the 27th inst. Drafting also commenced yesterday in Fort Edward and other towns in the XVth Congressional District, of which Charles Hughes, ex-Member of Congress, is the Provost-Marshal. The citizens accepted the draft quite as a matter of course, and made no complaint. The ticket-agent at Fort Edward has recently sold a large number of tickets to temporary residents, mostly laborers, whom he thinks are bound Canada-ward. Several of the conscripts, learning that they had been drafted, immediately enlisted in order to secure the bounty. Recruiting for the Empire Light Cavalry is quite lively in the northern counties, as it is to be commanded by the popular Colonel of the 5th Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, recently discharged. Col. Phelps, of Glens Falls, the efficient Col. of the 22d Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, has announced his intention to raise a regiment of infantry, composed of veterans, who have served with him when he commanded his brigade in the Army of the Potomac. Col. Phelps is so well liked by his men that he will probably enlist two-thirds of his old command.